The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,797. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES. FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SMITH.—May 22nd, at the European General Hospital Reuben Smith, hotel-keeper, of pneumonia.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

HURLEY.—At Poonamallee, on the 13th May, Pensioner James Hurley, late of H. M.'s 55th Regiment, aged 60 years.

NORFOR.—At his residence, Marshall's Road, Egmore, W. Norfor, Esq., Superintendent of Stamps, aged 48 years, 10 months and 3 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & CO.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEFBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BEHAR, 1,603 Tons and (300 H.P.) Captain G. HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

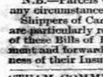
Last Shipping day, Saturday the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th May, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on the 21st inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO PONT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, ANNAI HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 1,942 Tons and (500 H. P.) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No breakage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th May, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast at noon, on 25th instant, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Honore, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR COCHIN, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer *Nasha*, Captain GEORGE MATHES, for the above Ports on or about the 26th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOPKART & Co.,

Treasurers & Managers.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 P. M.
Saturday 28th May...TILLY ..... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday 26th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 P. M.
Thursday 9th June.....TILLY ..... at 5 P. M.

N. B.—The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 28th May and leaving Cochin on the 4th June will be the last trip the Steamers of this Company will run this fair season.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
(WEATHER PERMITTING.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 20th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 24th ,, ...TELEGRAPH..... at 6 P. M.
Friday 27th ,, ...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,, ...TELEGRAPH..... at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th ,, ...JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

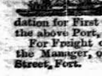
DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....TELEGRAPH..... at 10 A. M.
Tuesday 24th ,, ...MAHARAJ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 27th ,, ...TELEGRAPH..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday 31st ,, ...MAHARAJ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....TELEGRAPH..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th ,, ...MAHARAJ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHEL, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, TREVIS ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AYFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA.

Bombay, 16th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts of Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that it having been found impossible to take the signatures of all the Subscribers within the time originally limited, the time for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association has been extended to and inclusive of the 23rd instant 20th May 1864.

By order of the Board,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited.)

EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 23rd May, instant, that day inclusive 20th May 1864.

By direction of the Promoters,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Bank.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES 1,000 PER SHARE ON THE NEW ISSUE OF THIS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share, on the new Shares of this Company, will be made known by the Office appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.
Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives larger out-turn and produces more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BAUKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under Act XIX. of 1857. of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On 6 do. 6 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	at	2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 ,,	,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,
3 ,,	,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,
2 ,,	,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,
1 ,,	,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,
On Demand	,,	2s.	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in India, other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On duly keeping Securities out of safe custody..¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 89, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight		2s.	1 3/8d.
,,	4 ,,	2s.	1d.
,,	3 ,,	2s.	¾d.
,,	2 ,,	2s.	½d.
,,	1 ,,	2s.	¼d.
,, on Demand		2s.	,,

On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3	per cent.	per annm.
6 ,,	4	,,	,,
12 ,,	6	,,	,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 25th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

ધી બંબે તેજાંગ બેંક બાકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DORSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	Do.
Do.	6	Do.	Do.
Do.	12	Do.	Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 5th Call of Rupees 200 per Share on or before the 3rd of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બંબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉજ કંપની લિમીટેડ.

બોમબે બોંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 per SHARE.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEX. C. Brice & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપ ઓનીંગ આસોશિએશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICES.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made :—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 135. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz :—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	...	...	...	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	...	...	...	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	...	...	...	,, 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz :—

8 inches ...	...	...	...	Rs. 40
10 ,, ...	...	...	...	,, 15
12 ,, ...	...	...	...	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs. as.	Kin's. Rs. as.	Albert. Rs. as.	Lilly. Rs. as.	Linear. Rs. as.
Mixed.					
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	
Dessert Forks ,, ...	22 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	
Table Spoons ,, ...	27 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	
Dessert Spoons ,, ...	22 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	
Tea Spoons ,, ...	14 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	
Salt S. gilt bowls ...	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons ,, ...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets, ,, ...	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ,, ...	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle ,, ...	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Fish Ladle ,, ...	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives ,, ...	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks ,, ...	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
Skewers ...per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

☞ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS :—

	Patent Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint...	8	23	20	30
With measure ...	9	24	23	35
Extra strong ...	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints..	12	27	28	40
Superior ...	12	30	30	43
Improved Pattern...	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered ...	16	40	40	45
Extra strong ...	17	40	40	60
To hold four Pints...	20	none	43	65
Superior ...	22	none	42	none
Extra measure ...	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints...	29	none	none	none
Extra filter ...	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work : Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunnelling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, Prisms, Screws, Adjusters, &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centre of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, very portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 21 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sold for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch parallel ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, parallel ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony parallel ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pens and pencil, ivory handle drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 90.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 13 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs.	3 0
Pear tree 24 inches long each...	,,	4 0
Pear tree 30 inches long each...	,,	5 0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	,,	6 0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	,,	6 8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	,,	7 0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches... ...	,,	8 0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches... ...	,,	9 0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches... ...	,,	10 0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	,,	11 0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	,,	18 0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	,,	36 0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	,,	45 0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon

6 inches long ...	...	...	...	...	6 8
Parallel Rules Do.	Do.	Ebony	9 inches long ...		3 8
Parallel Rules Do.	Do.	Ebony	12 inches long ...		3 8
Parallel Rules Do.	Do.	Ebony	15 inches long ...		4 8
Parallel Rules Do.	Do.	Ebony	24 inches long ...		5 0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 6 inches...	...	...	...		5 0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 9 inches...	...	...	...		7 0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 18 inches	...	...	...		14 0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 24 inches	...	...	...		18 0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches	...	...	...		15 0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

6, Apollo Street.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants, Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their lab

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

WANTED.—STABLING in the Fort for two Horses. Apply to "M. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL NOTICE.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese having decided to allot Sittings in the Cathedral Church, all persons desirous of occupying seats are requested to make application addressed to the Trustees at the Vestry on or before WEDNESDAY, the first day of June next.
By order,
J. DOWMAN,
Bombay, 21st May 1864. Cathedral Clerk

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—TUESDAY, the 24th, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day, will be observed by the Bank as a Holiday.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on all sums not less than Rs. 500 deposited with the Bank for 3 months or longer.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 21st May 1864.

THE INDIAN PENINSULAR, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In consequence of the numerous applications already received for Shares in the above Bank, the List for such applications will be closed on 24th instead of 27th instant, for residents in Bombay.

ARDASEER HORMASJEE,
J. L. SCOTT,
JAMES BEVIS,
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, } *Promoters.*
Bombay, 21st May 1864.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Consignees of Cargo by the *Stronghow*, CROMBIE, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that a number of Packages, particulars of which may be had on application to the undersigned, are now lying at the Arthur Bunder on the risk and expense of the concerned. There is no shelter of any kind at the Arthur Bunder and the Goods will certainly receive serious damage on the first fall of rain. These Goods have been landed in pursuance of previous notices of the 26th ultimo and 16th instant.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ईस्ट इंडिया प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)
ईस्ट इंडिया प्रेस कम्पनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the 31st May 1864.
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and for ten days after the 1st June next, the Deed of Settlement of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, will lie at the offices of the Commercial Bank of India, in Rampart Row, for signature by all persons who were Shareholders in the last mentioned Bank on the 22nd August last, and who signed the Deed of that date, and that on failure to execute the said Deed of Settlement as provided in the Deed of the 22nd August last, the deposits of Rs. 125 per share, with the interest which has accrued due thereon will be liable to forfeiture.

Shareholders are requested to bring with them to be endorsed the deposit receipts granted to them on their executing the Deed of the 22nd August last.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 21st May 1864.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
MILITARY SQUARE,
NEAR THE ENGLISH HOTEL,
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots.....	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Boots ...	25
Elastic Patent. or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons ...	15
		Samber Shoes	8
Elastic Enamel Boots ...	15	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Elastic Enamel Shoes ...	10
Shooting Boots to Lace	16	Do. Patent do. ...	10
Lace or Button Calf-		Do. Plain Calf do. ...	9
Boots	13	Canvas Shoes	6
Enamel Riding Boots ...	20	Enamel Spar Boots ...	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, and days following, at noon, New Marine Stores, as per *Second Catalogue*.

Also, old and unservicesable Marine Stores, being the last sale of the season. For *Second Catalogue* and terms of sale apply to the Marine Storekeeper.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 18th May 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on 31st May (noon), Her Majesty's Schooner *Mahi*. Copper and Copper-fastened, as she stands just out of Dock thoroughly repaired, refitted, and equipped with Masts, Rigging, Gear, Yards, Booms, Sails, Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, and Fittings, &c., complete, and ready for sea. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 20th May 1864. Marine Storekeeper.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Allotment Letter No. 505 of 15 Shares in the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), to Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Metta, has been mislaid or lost, and that a person representing himself to be (but not in fact being) the said Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Metta has paid the deposit and on production of a false or fraudulent attestation of the signature Memo. and Articles of Association of the Bank. The Letter of Allotment No. 505 not having reached the real Allottee, all persons are hereby warned against purchasing the Shares represented by such Letter, should any one do so, it will be at his own risk, as the Bank do not recognize the right of the person who has signed the Memo. and Articles in the name of Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Metta or any person claiming through him to any shares.
By direction of the Board,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 7th May 1864, under the signature of Mr. HENRY S. CARTER, Solicitor of the Vendor, published in the *Times of India* of the 11th May 1864, giving notice to the Public, that the property belonging to the late Bhewvabace, daughter of the late Jewba Sonajee, and widow of late Bajeerow Munojee, would be sold by Public Auction by order of Crustnarow Ragoonathjee, the Executor of the said Bhewvabace. All persons are hereby informed that by the Will of the said Testatrix the property has been bequeathed to her two daughters Sonabace and Nurbuddabace, since deceased, to be divided amongst them equally, and it has been specially provided in the said Will, that the said property should not be sold unless with the consent of the said Sonabace and Nurbuddabace, and under the advice and instructions of the Trustees in the said Will named. The Executor Crustnarow Ragoonathjee has not obtained the consent of the said Sonabace and Nurbuddabace, and has advertised the property for sale against the will and consent of the said Sonabace and the Trustees, and has therefore no right or authority to sell the same, and the said Sonabace is about to institute proceedings in the High Court against the said Crustnarow Ragoonathjee for a partition of the said property. All persons are therefore hereby warned against purchasing the said property or any part thereof, at the Auction Sale as advertised, if after this intimation any person or persons shall purchase the same or any part thereof at such Auction from the said Crustnarow Ragoonathjee, he, or they, will do so at his or their own risk and peril.—
Dated this 21st day of May 1864.
KHUNDEROW MOROJEE, Solicitor for Sonabace.

NOTICE.—1.—There will be sold by Public Auction at the Commercial Godowns at Allepey on SATURDAY (noon) the 4th June 1864—24th Vycasy 1039—130 candies more or less of Cardamoms in husk and 2 candies more or less of Cardamom Seeds the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in 5 lots, 4 lots of 30 Candies each, and 1 lot the remainder 10 candies more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs. per candy and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit should be paid on removal of the article.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrupus, at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written tenders offering in specific terms the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same tender authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of deposit in the event of their offers as bids being accepted.

6. The tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and every tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be paid for within thirty days after date of sale and to be cleared away by the 30th August 1864, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on re-sale of the Cardamoms, and further shall not be entitled to any advantages that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel, free of all expenses to the purchasers but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sircar's Godowns.

9. The Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid should it be deemed disadvantageous.
H. CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1864 at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th ..... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	23	Saturn sets at 2.41.	5 24	6 29	...	0 8	
Tues.	24	Birth of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	0 29	0 53	
Wed.	25	Uranus rises at 6.40.	5 24	6 29	1 14	1 37	
Thur.	26	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 29	2 3	2 39	
Fri.	27	Uranus sets at 7.49.	5 24	6 30	3 0	3 39	
Sat.	28	Neptune rises 1.57.	5 25	6 30	4 3	4 36	
Sun.	29	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 25	6 30	5 10	5 46	29th May 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 36s.
			5 23	6 31	5 10	5 46	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 14
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	May 14
ALLAHABAD	May 14	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS.....	April 6
ALEXANDRIA.....	May 14	MADRAS	May 17
BANGALORE.....	May 17	MALTA.....	April 23
CALCUTTA	May 14	MEERUT	May 13
CAPE.....	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 14
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 14	RANGOON.....	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 29	SUEZ.....	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE.....	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

IT is often no small gain to belong to a place that few know anything about, as one thereby escapes many innovations that would otherwise affect one most disagreeably. We are told by the old Roman poet that it is a most delightful thing to see the sea heaving and boiling under the influence of a tempest, when you yourself are on shore, or to watch a battle going on, so long as you are not in danger. Similarly in an active pushing age it must be very charming to abide placidly in some quiet nook apart from the rest of the world, and to watch the tide of progress sweep by, carrying along with it the ruins of old institutions, and hurrying them into the limbo of forgotten things.

The army of the benighted Presidency has been enjoying this happiness for some time, but at last the activity of our financiers is extending even to Madras, and the old order has to change somewhat. An edict has been issued abolishing four out of the forty-four regiments of that Presidency, on which the *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* has given vent to its indignation in an article some of the statements in which we propose to consider. It cries out that it is manifestly unfair that the Madras army should be the only one to suffer reduction and that it is undergoing this disagreeable process entirely for the benefit of the Bengal and Bombay sepoys. We are informed that the Madras army has been treated with gross injustice for the last seven years, and we are promised a "series of lectures" on the subject.

Now we do not for an instant deny that the Madras army may have been treated with injustice, but we do affirm that it has enjoyed comparative immunity from the changes that have been affecting the armies of the other Presidencies. When Mr. Laing, with the zeal of a financier determined to sacrifice everything to economy at one fell swoop, reduced the native military force by 144,000 men: on whom did the blow fall heaviest? We heard of the disbandment of regiments and the dismissal of numbers of men in Bengal, and we saw in Bombay thousands of sepoys who had served the State faithfully driven forth to beg their bread and spread disaffection, but we heard of nothing of the kind in Madras. Did this arise from the fact that the reduction did not materially affect the army of that Presidency, or from the obscurity which involves everything relating to the "Mulls"? Again, the Bengal and Bombay armies have just undergone a delightful operation known as being placed on the irregular system, which under present management is ingeniously calculated to destroy all *esprit-de-corps* in both men and officers; but the Madras army are as they were before. The men are still commanded by their old officers, the officers still remain with their old regiments, and can keep up their messes and bands as heretofore. Of course a considerable change has been effected by the amalgamation, but the Madras army have suffered least of all by it, and we would advise them to reflect on this and be thankful. Their turn must come too, but in the mean time let them console themselves with the remembrance that they alone of the three Presidencies are in the enjoyment of anything like the old system that made men like and take a pride in their work and prevented them from looking on India as a hateful country that every man of sense would try to get away from as soon as possible.

The *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* in the article we have been considering falls foul of what in our opinion is one of the best features in the new system. We mean the power over native officers that is now vested in the hands of commandants. These native officers were the greatest blot in the old system, as was felt by every man who served with what the Horse Guards authorities now call "black troops." As soon as a man got a commission he almost invariably became stupid and careless, no matter how active and smart he may have been before. Indeed it was a current proverb that a good havildar was utterly spoiled by being made a jemadar. The promotion of native officers went entirely by seniority and a man knew that he had only to abstain from actual military crimes to rise to the highest grade attainable. Whether he gave satisfaction or not to his commanding officer was a matter of comparative indifference; whether he was pleased or not, promotion and increase of pay went on all the same. It was felt by every one who knew the native way that commandants of regiments had not sufficient direct authority, and we are glad to see that this has been recognized in the new system. The native officers know now that in order to get increase of pay and higher rank they must do their duty satisfactorily, and the men are aware that if they commit an offence their commanding officer can punish them promptly without referring the matter to half a dozen departments. The advantage of this, as every one who knows the natives will acknowledge, is incalculable. Our contemporary draws a piteous picture of a deserving old native officer being superseded under the new régime by a young favourite of the commanding officer. We grant that such a contingency is possible; does the *Athenæum and Daily News* in good faith believe that it is likely often to happen?

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day :—

The correspondence relating to the agreement which the Government of Bombay has made with a private Company for the reclamation of a portion of Back Bay has at last been published in the *Gazette of India*. The principal terms of the agreement are that the Company shall reclaim 1,500 acres, retaining 1,200 acres for themselves, and giving the Government 300 for the use of the Railway, the widening of the Esplanade, and the formation of a broad carriage drive or boulevard from the Fort to Malabar Hill; that the land wanted by Government shall be first reclaimed; and that the whole work shall be completed within a limited number of years, under penalty of the resumption of the Company's grant by the State. These terms may be fair enough, and it is possible that we cannot with any justice complain that the public interest has been sacrificed by the Government of Bombay. Probably if tenders had been invited, or if the reclamation of the land had been put up to public auction, no better offer would have been made than that of the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier. It must be admitted also that Mr. Scott and his friends acted very honourably in resigning the grant after the appearance in the *Bombay Gazette* of articles censuring the manner in which it had been obtained, though of course it was certain that Government could not, without pronouncing a verdict of self-condemnation, refuse to insist on having the original agreement carried out. But the objections which were made to the grant in the first instance still remain in full force; and, although the assent of the Governor General has been obtained to the completion of the contract with Mr. Scott's Company, "every impartial person," as the Government of Bombay would say, must see that, if the most valuable land in India can be disposed of privately to influential capitalists who are Members of Council, and whose "character" is taken as the sole guarantee that the public interest shall not be injured, in place of the guarantees of publicity and competition which experience has proved to be necessary in all such transactions, the door is opened wide for the entrance of every form of jobbery and corruption. If the Government of Bombay had any sense of justice, it would be ashamed of the partial and disingenuous defence which it has put forward of its secret compact with Mr. Scott. It asserts that for twenty years it has in vain offered most favourable terms to any private Company that would reclaim Back Bay. The answer to this bit of special pleading is that only within the last three years—since it was known that the railway must pass along the foreshore—has the reclamation of Back Bay become a really practicable and profitable work. The Government (forgetful of Sir Charles Wood's rules for the sale of waste lands, which if they are applicable to any part of India are peculiarly applicable to a city in which it is a matter of common report that there are two or three influential men who can get anything they like from Government) declares that it would have been an "unprecedented" course to give other speculators the opportunity of taking advantage of Mr. Scott's wonderfully subtle and brilliant calculations for the execution of what it admits to be a very "simple" work, by putting the land up to public auction *after* his tender had been sent in. This is as much as to say that the Bombay Government is prepared to give away public property to any calculator who has its ear, and happens to send in an offer a day before any other calculator. It is merely ridiculous to maintain that no one else in Bombay—a city in which people do not know what to do with their money, it is so plentiful—could have done what Mr. Scott and his friends are going to do. The whole transaction—in spite of its careful whitewashing by the Bombay Government—retains the character with which it was stamped when it first came under the notice of the public.

An important General Order, just issued, sanctions changes which amount to a complete reform of the Indian Commissariat, and which, it is to be hoped, will provide the army with more plentiful and wholesome and better cooked rations than those to which the British soldier in this country has hitherto been accustomed.

The short interval that has elapsed since the departure of the previous mail has been quite barren of incidents. It was believed that operations would be begun almost immediately against the Bhooteahs; but active hostilities seem to have been postponed till the autumn, when a Brigade will be sent to avenge the insults offered to the Envoy of the Indian Government. Fears are expressed that the grievous mistake of undervaluing the enemy may again be committed, and that the force despatched may be insufficient to settle the new frontier difficulty promptly and effectively.

The Persian Gulf Telegraph Expedition has returned to Bombay, having completed its work in a manner that reflects the highest credit on Colonel Stewart, Sir Charles Bright, and the officers of their respective staffs. The cable is now in admirable working order. A message does not take more than half an hour to go from Kurrachee to Bussorah; but between the former place and Bombay there are as usual frequent interruptions, a telegram sometimes taking five or six days to reach us. The telegraph from England to India will never be satisfactorily worked till a new line, not under the control of Government, is established between Bombay and Kurrachee. Sir Charles Bright goes home by this mail, and Colonel Stewart leaves by the first mail in June, the former to England, and the latter to Constantinople.

There has been a fierce revival of speculative excitement in Bombay. Four new Banks, and two Associations on the plan of the Credit Mobilier, have been started, and the capital has all been eagerly subscribed for over and over again; nor are there wanting signs that the speculation which takes the direction of joint stock companies is at present only beginning.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, with the China Mail, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. The news she brings has been anticipated by the *Indore*.

HITHERTO (says the *Hurkaru*) we have only been able to give the particulars of the indignities suffered by the Bhootan Mission from reliable second-hand information, but we have now received full particulars from an eye-witness, and we find that the personal violence and insult to which the gentlemen of the Mission were subjected, exceed anything that we have as yet seen in print on the subject. "It appears that, on arriving at the capital of Bhootan, the Mission pitched and occupied their tents, expecting a ceremonious reception from some one connected with the Court, on the opening of amicable negociations; but they were not left long in their delusion. When the Court party arrived, they were received in Mr. Eden's tent. Their gentlemanly and unoffending companions, we understand, being seated on the ground. Mr. Eden was first struck a severe blow on the neck, and at the same time his companions were assaulted, one of them having his face pulled down to the ground by his beard or moustache, and the other having *pan* stuffed into his mouth, and squirted over his person, with a general accompaniment of blows and kicks, and knocking off of hats, &c. We believe that at the commencement of this humiliating and lamentable scene, the Seikh *Subahdar*, commanding the military escort of the Mission, wanted to use armed interference in their defence, and ordered his party to prepare for resistance, but that Mr. Eden forbade him to use force, and stated, that so doing would be a contravention of the Governor General's wishes and orders. The next day, it appears, and after this scene of outrage and violence, Mr. Eden proceeded to the Palace, to sign the treaty, as is stated to us, and went upstairs in that building, leaving the military escort outside below. If what occurred below can be taken as an indication of what was going on above, the Mission could not have been much more complimented in the Palace than in their tents, as the Seikh guard was assaulted by the mob, not, however, with impunity, for one of the Bhootanese, striking the *Subahdar* on the pulpit, was himself knocked down by the Seikh and belaboured by the Sepoys' muskets, upon which the cowardly crowd ran away. It was, we believe, the day after this visit to the Palace, that the discomfited Mission determined to return whence it came; and then the Bhootanese showed the true childish, fickle, uncertain character of the savage, as they requested the Mission not to go away in an unfriendly mood and spirit, and begged the departing English to stay a little, make friends, and then return home, using a kind of gentle force to prevent them from commencing their march. The guard, however, being ordered to open a way through the assembled multitude, did so, the march homeward commenced, and thus, so far as the Bhootanese were concerned, terminated this mistaken, ill-advised and unfortunate mission to Bhootan. The *Vakeel* of the Sikkim Rajah accompanied the British Mission, as interpreter and go-between, and witnessed the insults and indignities to which the officers and their followers were subjected by the Bhootanese Court and people, against which, we hear, he strongly remonstrated and set his face, but, as we have seen, without effect. From what we can gather from the informant to whom we are indebted for the above particulars, we are glad to be able to adopt his opinion that the punishment of the Bhootanese will be neither so costly nor so difficult as we at present calculated upon. Military operations will, as we stated yesterday, be undertaken at the close of the rainy season, in September, and, in such a contemptible light are these barbarians looked upon, that we believe the entire force to enter their country will not exceed a thousand men, British troops and Seikhs. We hear it rumoured that, amongst those going, will be some companies of the 25th Punjab N. I.—the Regiment which furnished the military escort for the Mission, and also two or three Companies of Europeans. We should be glad to find such an inexpensive force sufficient.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

Latest dates from New York, 23rd April. The Confederates have defeated Banks with great loss. Forrest has captured Fort Pillow. The transmission of news from Virginia has been stopped. It is believed that movements have commenced *long censured* (? along the centre). Gold, seventy-seven.

The Danes have evacuated Fredericia. The allies occupy nearly the whole of Jutland.

Austria and Prussia have refused an armistice embracing the maintenance of the blockade.

Change of fleet in the Downs.

Insurrections in Tanis and Algeria.

Cotton: (quotation quite unintelligible).

7 lbs. Shirtings, 17s. 6d.

Discount down.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 17TH MAY.

Steamer *Japan* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 18TH MAY.

Steamer *Sarthi* sailed for Saigon.
Steamer *Simla* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 21ST MAY.

Steamer *Nemesis* from Suez anchored.

MADRAS, 17TH MAY.

Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 22ND MAY.

Steamer *Candia* from Galle anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19TH MAY.

Steamer *Orissa* from Coconada anchored.

CALICUT, 20TH MAY.

Steamer *India* from Cannanore anchored.

MASULIPATAM, 21ST MAY.

Steamer *Arabia* from Coconada anchored.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

WE announced in our last issue the return of the Expedition which set out four months ago under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Stewart, Royal Engineers, to lay down a submarine Telegraph Cable from Kurrachee to the head of the Persian Gulf—the route which had been decided upon as most suitable for the electric road between the East and the West; and we promised to put our readers, as far as possible, in possession of the reasons why no practical result has yet arisen from the labours of that Expedition, though the laying of the cable and everything connected with the organization of traffic through it appears to have been carried out in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired.

Up to the very moment when the ships of the Expedition dropped anchor off Fao, where the British portion of the Telegraph to India terminates, Colonel Stewart confidently expected that he would immediately be in direct communication by Telegraph with India on one side, and England on the other,—such confidence did he feel, that the important part of the operations for bringing this about, which had been entrusted to himself, had been efficiently executed; and so hopeful was he that, in view of the immense importance of the work, the Turks would for once have shown a little energy in doing their part, more especially as he knew that if they had only given a very moderate amount of assistance and support to the British officers and employés who had been sent to their aid the work would almost have been done for them. But alas for faith, however weak, in anything Turkish! We might as well expect the leopard to change his spots, or the Ethiopean his skin as the Turk to awake from the indolence and lethargy to belonging to wasting muscles and loosening sinews which have fallen upon him in these later times. One part of Colonel Stewart's expectation was amply fulfilled: he did find himself in rapid and regular communication with India through the cable that had just been laid down; but when he hoped to be able to send on to England the news, not half an hour old, which had sped along it, he was filled with disappointment, for not only did nearly 200 miles of the Turkish line through Mesopotamia remain to be completed, but there seemed no hope that it could be completed for many months to come; and, moreover, a very important part of the line already erected by the Turkish Government between Bagdad and Constantinople was broken down to an unknown extent.

Rebellion of the Arab tribes was the cause of these 200 miles in Mesopotamia remaining incomplete, and that rebellion was the result of the mistaken policy conceived by, and obstinately persisted in, in spite of repeated British warning as to the necessary result, by Namyk, the Pasha of Bagdad. His only course now is either to yield to the demands of the insurgents, which, indeed, do not seem to be very unreasonable, or else to crush them with overwhelming force, and maintain the supremacy thus regained, (if that can be said to be regained which was never really possessed before) at the point of the bayonet. The former he may do—indeed, if he would have accepted advice from the British representative, Colonel Kemball, it might have been done long ago without any loss of dignity; the latter he cannot do, for though there is no lack of Turkish troops in the Pashalik of Bagdad, yet they can scarcely be made available at a single point without exposing all the others to the dangers of revolt or invasion.

From a ruler thus situated what assistance can be expected in carrying out an undertaking which belongs to national progress? Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? So long as our telegraphic communication with England is dependent for its completeness on a nation which, instead of joining in the general progress of the world, is almost dying of inanition, it must be necessarily incomplete, and therefore we rejoice to hear that Colonels Stewart and Kemball have already made a move in the right direction, by obtaining permission from the Porte to send a British officer along with the Turkish Telegraph Lines throughout their whole length, and suggest what is necessary for putting them in working order. Lieutenant Colonel Frederic Goldsmid, an officer equally remarkable for ability, tact and judgment, and who has won distinction both as a soldier and diplomatist, has undertaken this important and delicate service, and is, we believe, at this moment *en route* from Bagdad to Constantinople, accompanied by a number of officials of the Telegraph Department, to assist him with their technical knowledge. We understand that Colonel Stewart intends to leave Bombay by the first mail in June and to proceed at once to Constantinople *via* Egypt, where he will meet Colonel Goldsmid, and, acting on his report, endeavour, through the English Ambassador, to stir up the Turks to reorganize their Telegraphic system; or, and that would be far better, to allow us to do so for them. If, unfortunately, the Porte should prove as averse to listen to good advice in this matter as Namyk Pasha was in the matter of the Montefik Arabs, it will be time for us to think whether, in spite of difficulties of construction and an increased distance to be traversed, there would not be hopes of more speedy success by the Red Sea route.

But though it is well to bear in mind that this great enterprise, the union of the East and West by electricity, is not entirely dependent for success on Turkish efforts; and that the Indian government should be reminded of the fact, which, they surely must be aware, has a very important bearing on their own financial prospects, yet we do not for a moment anticipate that we shall be actually driven to such a course. Indeed, part of the difficulty has already been nearly removed, thanks to the energetic views of Colonel Stewart in urging the necessity of carrying a Line though Persia from Bushire to Teheran, and so into Europe by Bagdad or Tabreez, thus making us independent of the Turkish Line through Mesopotamia. This work is now being urged on with all possible speed by Captain Champain of the Royal Engineers, who is in charge of having the line open for traffic in July or August, so that, if under the firm but gentle pressure which we have no doubt Colonel Goldsmid has been applying to those in charge of the Bagdad and Constantinople Line, the disastors which befel it from the repeated breaks have been repaired, we may still hope that within three months we shall be able to communicate with England in four or five days. Even at the present moment it is not impossible that this may be done; for, as we mentioned on Saturday, Colonel Stewart has arranged with Colonel Kemball that messengers shall be daily despatched along the incomplete portion of the Mesopotamian Line, and besides that, means the river steamers on the Tigris, of which there are now five, offer frequent substitutes for the broken link in the chain: two of these boats belong to the Bombay Government and are now employed almost exclusively on Telegraphic work.

We have spoken so strongly about the state of the Turkish Lines that in common fairness we must not omit to state that our own lines are not all in the state in which they ought to be: that to which we specially refer at present is that between Bombay and Kurrachee, which, as soon as the through communication with England is opened, will be one of the most important in India. We do not hesitate to pronounce the state of this line as disgraceful to the head of the internal telegraph system of India, and we must say we heartily wish Colonel Stewart's health would permit him to remain in the country to reorganize the department, though doubtless the management of the Telegraph *to* India will sufficiently tax even his immense capacity for work for some time to come. If those whose duty it is to look after the Bombay and Kurrachee Line have any regard for their own peace of mind, they will have it in efficient working order before the Telegraph to England is open for public use.

RECLAMATION OF BACK BAY, BOMBAY.

(From the Gazette of India, May 14.)

THE following correspondence regarding the terms on which the reclamation of Back Bay is to be committed to a private Company, is published for general information :—

Memorandum of terms upon which the Reclamation Company will undertake the proposed reclamations in Back Bay.

That they shall be permitted to reclaim the whole of Back Bay, or such portion as may appear to them desirable.

That they shall hand over to Government one acre out of every five reclaimed by them.

That they shall take upon themselves the Government liability to provide land along the shore of Back Bay, for the Railway line to Colaba, such land as may be occupied by the Railway lines, or otherwise handed over to the Railway Company, being considered as a portion of the land to be handed over to Government under Clause. 2.

That should Government desire the formation of a wide roadway or Boulevard, throughout the length of the proposed reclamation, the ground occupied by such roadway shall also be considered as a portion of the land to be handed over to Government under Clause 2.

That the Railway Company shall agree to carry earth, &c., for the purposes of the reclamation, at or under a maximum rate of one penny per ton per mile.

That the Railway Company shall, if required, devote to the service of the Reclamation Company at least six efficient Engines, with a due proportion of trucks.

That in order to obtain stone, &c., for the first embankment, the Reclamation Company shall get possession of the strip of land (coloured yellow on the map) between Back Bay and the sea on the opposite side of Malabar Hill, and that they shall leave the cutting when completed, as a level road through the hill, from water to water, preserving or providing the necessary communications on the upper levels of Malabar Hill; that due regard being had to the public safety, they shall be permitted to lay down tramways across the public road between the reclamation and the cutting as above.

That the Railway portion of the reclamation, as shown upon the Railway Company's general map of Back Bay, shall be commenced at once, and that the ground for the inshore Railway's approach to Colaba, shall be the first portion executed.

That one-half of the Colaba Railway Terminus shall be next completed; that thereafter acre for acre shall be reclaimed for the Railway Company and the Reclamation Company, until the completion of the Railway Terminus; and that thereafter acre for acre shall be given to Government and the Reclamation Company, until the completion of the balance of land to be handed over to Government under Clause 2.

That if, owing to reference to England or otherwise, there be any delay in obtaining from Government the formal concession to the Reclamation Company of rights over Colaba, the Railway Company shall be authorized to proceed with the construction of the inshore line and Terminus, keeping a separate account of the amount thus expended by them, this amount being eventually refunded either by the Reclamation Company or by Government, according as the concession be granted or not.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT, for the Promoters.
Kirkee, 28th August 1863.

From Lieut. Colonel H. RIVERS, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Dept., to the Hon'ble M. H. SCOTT,—(No. 1834, dated 14th September 1863.)

Having submitted to Government your Memorandum dated 25th ultimo, on the part of the promoters of the Company associated for the reclamation of Back Bay, I am directed to express the general approval of Government to the proposed terms.

Clause 2 is considered a very liberal concession for Government to make, but will be accepted if the undermentioned modifications are made in clauses 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Clauses 3 and 8.—The Reclamation Company agree to give Government the portions of ground they may require at such situations as Government may point out, whether for Railway purposes, or for roads, or for widening the open space of the Esplanade, or for building ground.

That the reclamation be raised to a minimum height of 91 feet above the datum of Colonel DeLisle's and Captain Williams' survey.

That the earth, stone, and sand be used for the filling in.

That the present wants of Government are, for Railway purposes, about ... ... 120 Acres.
For widening the Esplanade ... 60 ,,
For Roads... ... ... 60 ,,
Officers' Quarters ... ... 10 ,,
For other building purposes and contingencies ... ... 50 ,,
300 Acres.

That the Reclamation Company agree to hand over the ground for Main Line and Passenger Station, say 20 acres, with portion of that required for Goods Terminus, say 30 acres, by October 1864: another 50 by October 1865, and the remainder, October 1866; and for the 300 acres handed over, the Government will give 1200 acres in any other part of Back Bay in fee simple.

Further, that if the Company require to reclaim any more ground within Back Bay in excess of the above 300 acres, it will be optional with Government to levy a rent of Rupees 500 per acre per annum, or to demand their share of the ground which the Company agree to give at the same proportion of 4 : 1.

As to Clause 4. If Government require a wider road for ornament, as well as the general convenience of the inhabitants, the Reclamation Company will also benefit, and the terms should be different to those on which the Company hand over land for Government exclusive use; a proportion of one out of every three reclaimed is considered a fair one for such reservation, and Government would in that case bind themselves to a maximum say of 60 acres, for land thus taken up; or as an alternative, that whenever Government require a road to be made wider than the Reclamation Company would otherwise have laid it out, say 40 feet, that the excess area shall be settled for, according to the established proportion of Clause 2.

Clause 7 as follows; In order

OOTACAMUND, 14TH MAY.

The fabulous returns from coffee so enthusiastically represented by Dr. Shortt of Madras do not appear to compensate, if ever realised, for the personal risk and danger attending the cultivation. It seems to be a theory recently projected by planters, that the fever to which they are exposed is not indigenous to the localities, but due entirely to the description of cultivation in which they are engaged: that is, they assert, that tea or chinchona grown in the same places would render them free of fever. I do not pretend to support this theory, but it is certain that all coffee growing districts are notorious for febrile maladies. At Segoor, the Mysore ghaut of the Neilgherries; at Goodaloor, situated at the foot of the Western ghaut; and even at Coonoor, on the Neilgherries themselves, but where coffee is largely grown, fever is a common complaint. An estate was purchased at Segoor not long ago by Messrs. Etienne, Richardson, and Shortt. Mr. Richardson had the superintendence, but he was brought up here in the last stage of a most deadly fever, and had to go home to recover permanently from its effects. Goodaloor planters are nearly all of them fever-patients, and Coonoor is not much better. The fever is said to prevail most at the blossoming season, the present period of the year, a circumstance that leads one to enquire what there is in the coffee blossom to affect the human constitution so perniciously. A feature in the question that fixes fever to some peculiar action of the bearing time of coffee plants is, that all coffee estates are denuded of jungle, and there is consequently no decaying vegetable matter to give rise to malarious influence. Besides Mr. Richardson, a son of Mr. Dawson, well known here as a retired gentleman, became so ill from fever acquired at Segoor, that he has been compelled to take a sea trip. The precaution to avoid fever, namely, sleeping within thick curtains, was scrupulously observed by him, but yet he did not escape the disease. A lad who went from this to Goodaloor about three months ago in perfect health has returned almost a skeleton from fever which there attenuated his bodily constitution. Coonoor is not quite so bad, but planters in that locality are constantly obliged to resort to quinine, to keep off, if not to cure, fever. The connection of fever with coffee planting is therefore a deeply important subject for investigation, and it is to be hoped that some efforts will be made to unravel the mystery.

Closely connected with fever is the productiveness of coffee estates. They are, as I need not tell you, exposed to bug, worm, and drought. But recently a peculiar mishap has occurred. Several estates in Goodaloor, planted on bamboo land, have blossomed within a year of planting. The plants are perhaps eighteen months old, inclusive of their age in the nursery, but why they should blossom so soon is the perplexing point. The usual time for a coffee plant to blossom is three years; an earlier exhibition of buds, and subsequent development of the berry, must be exceedingly deleterious to following crops. This is what the owners of the estates I have alluded to are afraid of, and various remedies are suggested without any one of them appearing to be of a certain nature. Some recommend the pulling off of the buds; others a lopping of the secondary branches; and a third party an allowance of nature to take its course. Comparing the development of animal, with vegetable, nature in this country, the latter suggestion does not seem to be based on philosophical principles. Young women in India arrive at premature maturity, and are old when they should be in the bloom of life. Coffee plants then, yielding fruit before the proper time, may be safely considered as indicating a rapid approach of old age, or the period of barrenness; a prospect that does not suit the care, anxiety, and outlay of the planter. As almost all coffee land in Goodaloor is bamboo land, and the natives have an idea that bamboo will only grow on *hot soil*—another way of expressing the action of premature development—an explanation may probably be found in it, and coffee planters will do well if in future they avoid a soil so calculated to do themselves and plantations serious mischief.

Turning from subjects of a general, to those of a more immediate or local, nature, I may perhaps be permitted to make a few remarks regarding the social condition of Ootacamund at this peculiar season of the year—the full season as it is termed. It appears to be the practice of men doubled for life, that is, so long as a very unfeeling individual does not make them single again, to bring their wives here, stay with them a short time, and then return to their respective stations, leaving their better halves in charge of friends. In a climate like this, friendship soon merges into another feeling, Cupid asserts his sway, and his powerless subjects fall prostrate at his feet, ready to do anything that the potentate of the hearts unsteady affections may command. The other day, I observed a married lady mounted on a pony, her friend, or rather the friend of her lord and master alongside, his hand resting on her lap. If married women can allow these liberties, or their husbands give occasion for them, then, either the temperature is very loose in India, or hill sanitaria are not the places for married men to leave their wives in, consigned to the care of friends. The instance I have given is only one out of a vast number of flagrant presumptions of friendship that could be adduced. There is probably nothing wrong meant, or intended, in the social freedom that shows many in this sylvan retreat, but we are admonished to shun the very appearance of evil, which affianced women and even spinsters and widows cannot be said to do. Why is it that life in India and life in hill sanitaria especially is in such bad repute, but because liberties such as I have mentioned bear the aspect of a relaxation of morals? I remember once a young married couple at Marseilles on their way to Calcutta. An elderly gentleman from China was at the dinner table at the hotel, and he said to me, although a perfect stranger, "that man makes a great mistake in taking that dashing girl to India. She will give him the horns before the next six months are over his head." There was therefore a great deal of truth in the picture which the much persecuted Mr. Taylor drew of Indian life, and certainly, so far as Ootacumund is concerned, his scenes were not over pointed, nor the illustrations far from fact.

Our weather is now delightful. We have had several showers of rain since I last wrote, and the green hills look greener still. A case for trespass, in which the defendant was a Calcutta Judge, was heard at the Joint Magistrates' Court this day, and postponed for further enquiry till the arrival of the chief plaintiff, who is absent on his coffee estate at Coonoor. I will send you full particulars in my next.

Sir William Denison is expected to visit Wynaad in October next, when, from the interest he takes in agriculture, and his skill as an Engineer, the planters are in hopes of obtaining great concessions, especially in the matter of communications with Mysore and the Malabar Coast.

BOMBAY.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. GILBERT, of the Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

MR. RAYMOND WEST, Register of the High Court, Appellate Side, proceeds to England on six months' leave of absence by the mail steamer which leaves to-morrow morning.

THE ADULTERY CASE.—This case, which was to have been finally heard on Saturday last, was again adjourned until Thursday the 26th instant, owing to the absence of the parties and their respective advocates.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON will sit Sir Joseph Arnould on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, to dispose of appeals on criminal cases.

WE understand that Mr. Nowrojee Furdkonjee, the late Interpreter of the High Court, intends to publish a valuable work in the English language on the authenticity of the Parsee religion, shortly after his arrival in England.

THE Hindoos of the Soonar (goldsmith) caste propose to raise a large fund, under the patronage of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the poor and helpless persons of their caste. It is stated that a meeting for this purpose will shortly be convened by them.

WE observe, from a Calcutta paper, that the pleaders of the Calcutta Small Cause Court have petitioned the Judges to rescind the order by which they are debarred from taking up suits of greater value than five hundred rupees. We understand that the pleaders of the Bombay Small Cause Court intend to make a similar movement in the matter there.

CAPTAIN T. BLACK, Superintendent of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's establishments in Bombay, proceeds to England on a short leave of absence on account of ill health by the mail-steamer which leaves for Aden and Suez to-morrow morning. Captain Dundas will act for Captain Black during his temporary absence.

OWING to the abolition of the officers of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law officers in the Courts of Bombay Presidency, the Judges of the High Court have, we understand, recommended to Government that a suitable appointment should be conferred on the Mahomedan Law officer attached to the High Court. The Hindoo Law officer of this Court will retire on a pension.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Frere appeared on Saturday last, at the Bazagon Police Office, to prosecute a Bhatia merchant for driving his carriage negligently and furiously along the Falkland Road on Friday last, whereby the carriage of the Hon'ble gentleman was injured. The Bhatia was given in charge of the police who released him on his offering sufficient security to appear next day at the Police Office, but as he did not do so the case was adjourned until this day (Monday).

THE ship *Anne Jenkins*, which arrived here from London on the 20th, reports having experienced a very heavy hurricane on the 27th of April, in lat. 13-4 N. and longitude 57-35 E., in which she lost topmasts, sails, boats, bulwarks, spare anchor, &c. This was doubtless the cyclone which overtook the *Candia* on the 29th.

THE C. M. S. N. Company's steamer *Indore*, is to leave on the discharge of her China cargo for Jeddah, whither she proceeds for the purpose of bringing the Begum of Bhopal and *suite* to Bombay. The Begum, it will be remembered, proceeded to Jeddah in the *Indore* some months since; she was so pleased with the vessel that she has determined to return in her, and no other.

THE steamer *Tilly* went out for an official trip on Friday. She has recently had her engines and boilers thoroughly overhauled, and her screw shaft refitted. Her rate of speed was not taken on Friday, but everything worked well, and entirely to the satisfaction of those concerned. The *Tilly* has recently been added to the fleet of the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, to which she will be a very valuable addition.

OUR *Overland Summary* (36 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Money and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Prices Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Parell Gardens this evening:—

Overture.—"Raymond".....Thomas.
Selection.—"Un Ballo in Maschera"...Verdi.
Waltz.—"Die Werber".....Lanner.
Air and Chorus (Op).—"Faust".....Gounod.
Quadrille.—"Off to Brighton".....Musgrave.
Galop.—"Roulette".....Coote.

A ROYAL salute will be fired at mid-day to-morrow, in honour of the anniversary of the Birth-day of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

The native troops will parade in review order at a quarter past 5 o'clock A. M. drawn up in open order, parallel to the road and facing Back Bay,—on the general parade ground—to fire a *feu-de-joie*, three rounds blank ammunition per man to be issued.

The 28th Foot will parade and fire a *feu-de-joie* on its private parade ground on the same morning.

AMONG the passengers in the *Emeu* was Tom Cringle, whose letter to the *Bombay Gazette* we quoted in our last issue. Mr. William Walker, who under the pseudonym of Tom Cringle, has for some years past edified and instructed the Bombay public by his well known letters, is at present on his way to Batavia for the sake of his health. The last occasion he visited Pinang was about forty-two years ago, when at the age of 13 he was engaged on board the *Nautilus*, a 12-gun brig, in protecting the Malays from the Siamese during the first Quedah war. Subsequently the *Nautilus* was sent for two years against the pirates which then infested these waters.—*Pinang Gazette.*

WE have to announce the formation of another Bank to be called the BOMBAY CITY BANK, under the auspices of several most influential natives. The Promoters intend laying aside a considerable portion of their capital for local business so that the Bank will commence operations at once.

The following gentlemen are the promoters:—

Robert T. Price, (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Nuthoobhoy, Esq.
F. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, Esq., of (Messrs. Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Acland and Prentis.

The capital of the Bank will be fifty lacs in twenty thousand shares of Rs. 250 each (with power to increase.)

All applications for shares to be made to F. L. Brown, Esq., Baker, Rampart Row, on or before the 26th instant, after which date no applications will be registered.

THE following are the passengers who proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s mail-steamer *Belgic*, Captain Hyde, to Aden and Suez to-morrow morning:—

For Aden.—Dr. and Mrs. Turner; and Lieutenant Leacock.

For Suez.—Mr. H. Albers; Mr. H. Muller; Colonel Wray; Mr. Laws; Mr. Lambert; Mr. Moseley; Mr. Donovan; Mr. Crooks; Mr. Woods.

For Alexandria.—Mr. Constantine Ralli; and Mr. Haywood.

For Malta.—Mr. W. Scott.

For Marseilles.—Mr. J. Allan: Captain and Mrs. T. Black; Captain Jones, C.B.; Captain P. Dods; Mr. Kistodeye; Mr. J. Mitchell; Mr. Albert Dalbusset; Mr. E. Marval; Captain Swinburne; Mr. H. Hebbert; Mrs. and Miss Ker; Lieutenant Noyes; Lieutenant Nutt; Mr. Raymond West, C. S.; Sir Charles Bright; Mr. Alexander; Mr. Wignall; Mr. Currie; Major G. S. A. Anderson; and Mr. Braddon.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Couchman and two children; Captain and Mrs. Doure; Mr. W. H. Bleay; Dr. Gilbert; and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—21*st May.*)

HARBOUR ROBBERY.—Two boatmen belonging to a praboo, or cargo boat, named Cumroodin Mahomed Jaffer, and Shaik Dawood Mahomed, were convicted of stealing a quantity of piece-goods, consisting of dhoties, Turkey carpets, cloths, and sarees of the value which they had extracted from certain bales of goods belonging to one Nanchund Javarchund, which were entrusted to them to convey on board one of the Surat steamers. They were caught in the act of stealing the goods by Water P lice Constable No. 926, and His Worship, to mark his sense of the obligation they had placed themselves under to the law, sentenced each of them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for three calendar months.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THE CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION CASE.—This case, in which Mr. John Dwyer has charged a Parsee named Sorabjee Pallonjee Mhorjee under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code with criminal intimidation, was called on for further enquiry on Thursday last, the 15th instant, it having been adjourned since the 3rd idem.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Bickerstath, Cleveland, and Peile, for the defence.

The following witness was called for the prosecution and examined by Mr. Barton.

Hormusjee Jamsetjee, a shopman in the employ of the firm in which Mr. Dwyer is a partner, deposed.—I remember the 21st of April last. I was in the office of Messrs. Dwyer and Co., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The prisoner was there at that time. I heard the prisoner say to the prosecutor, "you are a blackguard." The prosecutor said to the prisoner "you are a blackguard." The prisoner said, "I will spend ten thousand rupees, and I will ruin you." He said "I will ruin you if it costs me ten thousand rupees; and I will see you walking in the streets of Bombay barefooted."

Cross-examined by Mr Bayley.—I was not turned out of the firm. I did ask the firm to advance me money. I had not a dispute with the firm about a dozen and a half of port wine. I may be a little indebted to the firm. I have been employed by Mr. Dwyer since the 1st of last month. I was unemployed up to that time. The 1st of last month was the first time I entered into the employment of this firm. This conversation took place in English. Besides myself, two persons named Dinshaw and Nowrojee, and a boy, were present. Nobody else was in the shop. I have not had any personal disagreement with the prisoner. The conversation lasted only a short time. I did not hear Mr. Dwyer use any other words. If there had been other words used I should have heard them. I think what I have stated is all that prisoner said.

Re-examined by Mr. Barton:—I have never been guilty of any dishonest conduct or theft at Messrs. Dwyer and Co's or elsewhere. There is no truth in the insinuation.

Mr. John Dwyer was then called, and his cross-examination continued by Mr. Bayley from last adjournment as follows:—Before these words (sworn to by the last witness) were used, there had been a verbal dispute between me and the prisoner about the camphor-wood boxes. This was about two days after the motion was originally heard in the High Court in which I am defendant and prisoner is plaintiff. I was present in Court on the 19th April when the order was made. At the time these words were uttered I had not obtained bail. I was to get bail within three days for 28,000 rupees. I obtained the summons here on the 22nd April. I was on good terms with the prisoner for several weeks before this. I was not then on such friendly terms as before. The conversation took place about half an hour before this conversation took place. Prisoner quarrelled with me for having taken the money for the camphor-wood boxes and debiting it to my account. Those boxes had been in the prisoner's custody in the godown. Dinshaw Nowrojee was present during the conversation about the boxes. Dinshaw and Nowrojee were also present. A few others were also present. Prisoner spoke very insultingly to me, and I gave it him back. I jumped up from the stool on which I was seated, but was stopped by Nowrojee Merwanjee. I was going then towards the prisoner. I was not forced back to my seat. Nowrojee stopped me and told me to go back to my seat. I used strong language to the prisoner. I did not say I'd break his bones. Yes, I was very much excited at the time in reference to his statement that the entry about the camphor-wood boxes was not in the book. It was after this that the prisoner used the language I have before described. I was not more excited after the prisoner used the threatening languages set forth in the charge. It all took place within five minutes. I was more excited afterwards. I may have uttered words during that time which I did not afterwards recollect. I was afterwards ordered by the High Court to give security for 15,000 rupees instead of 28,000 rupees, being the difference of what was due to the prisoner on account of the sum of rupees 30,000 advanced by him to the firm. I afterwards made it up with the prisoner and shook hands with him. This was in the High Court on the 23rd April. I should like to have time to consider whether I will withraw this prosecution.

Re-examined by Mr. Barton.—I made an affidavit in the High Court when the difference about monetary matters took place. A plaint was filed in the High Court, and I was ordered to find security. I know of my own knowledge that the prisoner went about and tried to prevent my getting security after this language had taken place. I asked several Parsees to become my security, but they would only consent to do so if I would agree to give them two-thirds of the profits of the concern. I was induced to shake hands with the prisoner outside the Prothonotary's office after the summons in the case of criminal intimidation was taken out here. I cannot say why they indulged me to shake hands with him. I shook hands with him for the purpose, I suppose, of withdrawing this charge. I have never been guilty in this firm of any act of dishonesty or misappropriation. I have offered to pay the prisoner off the money advanced to the firm by him, and have notified this to my partner in China. From that time the ill-feeling has commenced between us. I have paid money into the Bank in my own name instead of that of the firm, as the prisoner prevented my having control over the cash, to enable me to continue the business. I received and paid all remittances with the Bank to my account.

Cross-examined by the Court.—One of the persons who asked me to shake hands with the prisoner was Mr. George Regel, one of my sureties.

The next witness called for the prosecution, and examined by Mr. Barton, was Mr. George Regel, a Contractor and Builder, who deposed as follows:—I am one of the sureties for Mr. Dwyer for 13,000 rupees. I asked Mr. Dwyer to shake hands with the prisoner on the prisoner's suggestion to settle this police case amicably. Mr. Dwyer said he would not withdraw this charge unless the prisoner sent him a letter of apology, as he had insulted him most grossly. I know Mr. Bomansha and Soraljee the prisoner. One Framjee Nanabhoy Dawar came to me about this business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I have known the prisoner for the last ten or twelve years. I believe he and Mr. Dwyer have borne good characters. Nothing has happened since what took place, outside the Prothonotary's office, to experimentalize on the opinion I then held and that this case should be settled out of Court.

The case was then adjourned till Thursday, the 2nd proximo, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the prisoner was remanded on bail.

THEFT FROM A CHILD.—A Mahratta *Bauntea*, or pickpocket, named Khundoo Maukoo, a recent fugitive from the Ahmednuggur districts, was placed at the bar charged with stealing a silver necklace from the person of a little child of the age of five years, named Gopall, the son of a Bhatia muccadum named Visram Premjee. The child had strayed from its house to the Carnac Bunder, a distance of upwards of a mile, and a Railway sepoy of the name of Wuzeer Khan saw the prisoner in the act of taking the necklace from the child's person. The sepoy gave chase, and raised a hue and cry, when a policeman caught the thief and found the necklace concealed in his dhotur.

The prisoner wished to make out that the charge was a trumped up one; but nothing could be clearer than the fact of his guilt, so as an encouragement to other evil-doers to depart from their evil ways and become honest men, His Worship gave him three calendar months of the House of Correction, with the usual accompaniments as a solacism during the period of his compulsory retirement from public life.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—21*st May.*)

THEFT.—Mr. Henry Washington, Dentist, laid the following Information against his servant, named Curreem Khan Meer Khan, charging him with theft of several articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 400.

The prosecutor stated.—I am a Dentist, and live on Grant Road. On the morning of Wednesday last, between seven and eight o'clock I was in my dressing room. The prisoner at the bar, who is my servant was also there. He pointed out to me that the travelling trunk I now produced, was missing. I looked for the trunk, and missed it. I had seen it in its place on the morning of the previous day. I was then dressing, and I went to a clothes-horse in my bed-room for my waistcoat. I had placed it on the horse on going to bed on the preceding night. There was then in the waistcoat pocket the gold watch and chain, and five gold ring, now produced. There were also in the pocket of the waistcoat two ten rupees notes and five rupees in silver. I missed the waistcoat and the said property. I reported the theft to Mr. Edgington. The prisoner was arrested. This day I attended at the Mazagon Police Office, where I saw the whole of the property missing from my house, and the prisoner in custody. The several articles stolen from my house are enumerated in the list marked. They are now before me, and they are of the value marked against each article respectively.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE COMMISSARIAT COMMISSION.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th May 1864.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander in Chief in India publishes in Orders to the Army, for general information, the following Military Department letters conveying the decisions of Government on the report of the Commissariat Commission respecting the supply of rations to British Soldiers in India.

These instructions are to be strictly adhered to.

The system of rationing British Soldiers in India has been the object of the Commander in Chief's solicitude since he assumed command.

It is a source of lively satisfaction to His Excellency that the Commissariat Commission have recommended, and the Government of India have been pleased to sanction, numerous practical, and important improvements in the system; they include nearly all those ameliorations which experience, and a constant study of the matter, have induced His Excellency to propose from time to time to the Supreme Government.

Sir Hugh Rose trusts that the wishes of the Government, as expressed in paras: 4 and 20 of the Military Department letter, No. 741, of the 23rd February 1864, may receive the fullest effect: and that the Regimental Authorities and Executive Commissariat Officers, animated by a desire to promote to the utmost of their power the interests of the Service and of the Soldier, will make it their endeavour to carry on their obligations, as regards the rationing of the Troops, in the spirit of unanimity and good will which should characterize the relations and performance of common duties of Officers of different branches of the service; such a spirit obviates unnecessary reference and discussions, and facilitates the prompt and satisfactory performance of duties which concern so closely the welfare of the British Troops in India.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General, No. 741, dated 23rd February 1864.

The Report of the Commissariat Commission having now been very carefully considered, I am directed to transmit copies of it, and to communicate, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the views of Government of India on the questions therein reported on, and the decisions arrived at on the various recommendations submitted by the Commission.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is confident that His Excellency will appreciate the care and attention with which the Commission have discharged their arduous and difficult duty,—a duty which entailed much personal labor in sifting evidence, reconciling differences of opinion, and balancing the arguments in favor of each proposal. Sir Hugh Rose will fully concur with the Government of India in thinking that they have accomplished the work in a thoroughly efficient manner, and embodied the data so laboriously obtained, together with the result of their own investigations, in a complete and exhaustive Report.

His Excellency in Council cannot doubt that it will be a source of real satisfaction to the Commander in Chief, who has himself so unremittingly his own endeavours to improve the Soldier's ration, to observe that, although it is not denied that improvements may be made and in some respects are urgently needed, yet, on the whole, the Report bears a high testimony, after the fullest investigation, zeal and integrity of the Commissariat Department; and that it proves by undeniable testimony not only that the ration of the British Soldier in this Presidency is quite sufficient, and indeed more ample than is provided for him in any other part of the British dominions, but also that the assertions which have been sometimes made, that the health of the men has suffered from defect in the quantity and quality of the food supplied to them, are wholly without foundation. Comparing the Soldiers' Ration, as it may be remarked, had previously arrived at the very same conclusion in the course of their investigations.

The Governor General in Council approves of the measures recommend by the Commission, with the exceptions and modifications hereafter noted; and copies of the Report, with the decisions of Government appended, will be furnished to the Commissariat and other Departments concerned in the provision of any of the supplies, &c., therein referred to, with an intimation that the two together may be used as a text book for their information and guidance, and that the views of the Commission may be acted upon in the spirit as well as in the letter of these instructions. By this course much unnecessary discussion and references to Government may probably be avoided.

The recommendation of the Commission, modified as hereinafter indicated, are the following:—

That, as a rule, the contract system (under certain provisions) should obtain for all articles of supply except bread.

That contracts, though open to all, whether residents or not, be for stations only, and for one year for all articles except meat; the contract for which should be for three years.

That the time of year for entering on new contracts be fixed by the Commissary General, with due consideration to the periods of respective harvests.

That two intermediate rates, between "Cantonment" and "Command" rates, be established to meet the contingency of short moves of Troops. (Para. 47 of the Report.)

That, though the contract deeds must be drawn out in such a form as to be legally binding, a brief abstract be made of each contract, showing clearly the terms of the supply; and that printed copies of these abstracts be made available for the Commissariat Officers, as well as for Officers Commanding Stations, Regiments and Detachment.

That Executive Commissariat Officers be held strictly responsible for the quality of the rations issued to the Troops supplied under their supervision, (see para. 50 of the Report), and that they be required to inspect the rations as often as possible before tender at the ration stands.

That fair and remunerative rates be paid for meat, and that competition in rates be not pushed too far. This will be effected directly in some measure by the more stringent conditions which may be imposed on Contractors, and indirectly by the judicious exercise by the Commissariat Department of its discretion in accepting tenders, and by Ration Committees of their power of rejecting what is tendered.

That higher rates be paid for mutton, and that the Contractors be encouraged to improve its quality. The remarks made on the last recommendation apply equally to this one; and certain measures for improving the quality of meat, which are under consideration, will be noticed below.

That in order to avoid undue pressure on the supply of mutton, the latter be issued once a week only, until the supply increases sufficiently to enable the Commissary General to recommend more frequent issues; and that, to prevent the destruction of the brood stock, not more than (½) one-third of the sheep killed for rations be ewes.

That the option of exchanging meat be no longer allowed. But, in order to prevent the inconvenience to which the Soldier is subjected by the condemnation of the meat ration, in places where no good substitute can be procured, the Officer Commanding the Station may use his discretion in allowing the condemned ration to be issued, should the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment, with the concurrence of the Medical Officer, desire it. In that case, if the Executive Commissariat Officer considers that there are no grounds for appealing to a Special Committee, or if the latter on being appealed to upholds the award of the Regimental Committee, the full amount of the fine will be levied from the Contractor, and credited to Government to aid in meeting the expense which will be incurred for compensation paid under Rule XXX below.

That bread be prepared by direct Commissariat agency, as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose; and that hop and potato yeast be substituted for toddy juice and artificial barm as soon as possible.

That Steven's patent dough-making machines, driven by bullock gear motive power, be used in all Government bakeries.

That, on occasions of condemnations of bread, the flour or soojee ordered as a substitute be issued in a kneaded state, unless the Commanding Officer intimates that this is not desired.

That quartern or half quartern loaves be issued in lieu of the present pound loaf.

That as soon as measures can be taken to have country flour properly prepared, it be used, instead of soojee, for making bread.

That two of Bovill's Patent Blast Mills, of the size and description given in para. 159 of the Report, be established, one at Lahore, the other at Cawnpore, for the preparation of flour for making bread. These, the Governor General in Council thinks, will be sufficient for consuming the Ration Grain.

That Government Bakeries and Slaughter-houses be built in all stations where European Troops are permanently located.

That an equal quantity of flour be substituted for the present ration of rice, at the option of the Soldier, whose choice must be made for fixed periods of not less than 15 days.

That the ration of green tea be done away with, and a full ration of black tea substituted. This decision, however, will not of course interfere with the progress of the experiments now being made to ascertain whether teas of Indian growth,—mixed with China tea when necessary,—which in many instances have been highly approved of by the men, can be advantageously issued to the Solier or not.

That the present ration (1 oz.) of salt be reduced to two-thirds of an ounce; but that the existing scale of rations be in other respects unaltered.

That arrangements be made, in connection with regimental canteens, for the preparation and issue of a morning cup of coffee or tea.

That good iron coffee roasters, and large-sized grinding machines under Nye's patent, be supplied by Government.

That tea and coffee pots be supplied by Government for the men's messes.

That precautions against the pilfering of tea, coffee &c., by Native Cooks be at once adopted.

That as recommended in paras. 222-3 of the Report a supply of groceries for 15 days be stored in advance for the *quality* of which, after survey and acceptance, the Commissariat responsibility will cease: and that these stores be kept under double lock.

That the cultivation of vegetables, of the potato especially, be encouraged in every way, by the issue of seeds gratis, the establishment of fairs, prizes, &c., as suggested in paras. 206, 207 and 219 of the Report.

This recommendation will be further noticed below.

That contracts for potatoes be separate from those for other vegetables.

That a certain system of "extra messing" be encouraged amongst the Troops, and that facilities be afforded to all for purchasing such extra articles of rations as they may require from the Commissariat Department, as recommended in paras 248-54 of the Report. The establishment of a proper regulation of "extra messing,"—as also the temporary bazars recommended in paras. 255-6, which should, in the opinion of Government, be encouraged,—must of course rest mainly with Commanding Officers of Regiments acting under the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. But the Commissariat Department will be required to afford every assistance in its power.

That,—in order to establish as a standard a *wholesome* rather than unnecessarily expensive quality of rations,—samples of such articles as can be so preserved be chosen by Select Committees of experienced Officers, and enclosed by them in stoppered bottles, which should be kept both in Commissariat Offices and at Ration Stands.

His Excellency's opinion is also solicited with respect to the expediency of making applicable to this country the General Order No. 828, dated Horse Guards 13th July 1868, publishing certain regulations for establishing an efficient system of Military cooking for Europe on the Cape, annually, or every second or third year as may be found necessary, would appear preferable; a trial of Major Macbean's plan to establish a permanent Station Committee to inspect rations seems necessary, as the scheme offers no peculiar advantages; and the recommendation that payments should be made to original Contractors only and not to their Agents, in order to prevent subletting, would not, in the opinion of Government, effect that purpose, whilst it would lead to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble,—probably to oppression also,—and would certainly be a very heavy tax on time.

The Governor General in Council observes that the orders issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the Adjutant General's Circular, date 1, 13th June 1863, struck at the root of many of the more serious evils which some of the recommendations of the Commission were designed to prevent; and they have doubtless already effected much improvement in economizing the rations and turning them to the best account by proper cooking, in ensuring more regularity, cleanliness and order in messing arrangements, &c. Still more may, however, be effected when the increase appliances and improved cookrooms now authorized can be provided.

The elaborate apparatus and style of building suggested, though not directly recommended in the body of the Report (para. 294) appear to Government to be too extravagant and not to be required; and there can be no doubt that a sufficiently large, well ventilated and well lighted building, with a good fireplace, ordinary utensils, and proper arrangements for a plentiful supply of water and for drainage, and proper receptacles for receiving refuse matter, would be not only sufficient but *best suited* for Soldiers who can carry into the field the simplest utensils only.

In such a cook-room the present cooking utensils, supplemented by a few additional ones, could be used; and if to the cook-room be added a pantry, with wire gauze screens to the windows, in which to lock up the rations during the intervals between meals, every real requisite would, it is believed, have been supplied: and the rest will depend on those good regimental arrangements for supervision and management, without which the most costly apparatus is useless, whilst with it even very inferior appliances are found sufficient.

The introduction of any of the cooking stoves and ranges, ("Grant's," "Duff's and others) which have been proposed, as noticed in the Report, does not appear to Government to be advisable, for the present at all events, both for the reasons adverted to in the last paragraph, and for the additional reason that has not yet satisfactorily established the practicability of the contrivances for the purpose they are intended to answer.

Designs for such a Cook-house and pantry as have been above described will be prepared in the Public Works Department, indirect communication with the Army Medical General's Department; and the Governor General in Council will be glad of an expression of Sir Hugh Rose's views as to the additional cooking utensils and furniture which His Excellency may deem necessary in accordance with the foregoing intimation of the intentions of Government. An estimate of the probable cost, and the periods for which the articles should be required respectively to last, with a statement showing what articles have been already authorised, should be submitted at the same time

384 City of Amoy, McNeil.—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 18
361 City of Edinburgh.—W. and A. Graham & Co. Mar. 9
395 City of Poochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co.
Outram (s).—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1100 Schah Gallic.—Iron ship Company Limited.
W. Kidston.—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 18

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania ..... Feb. 9

FROM AKYAB.

395 Empress of India.
695 Huntress.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

909 Dolbadren Castle—Oriental Shipping Compy. Jan. 20
1175 Lydia, Williams—Carr. Feb. 27
150 Tyebjee. Feb. 20
450 Tiansewilly—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 14

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM BOSTON.

85 Jessie Anne, Harvey—Farnham & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

474 Camilla, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
302 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.
725 Lady Valiant. Toltie.
345 Japan, Page.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samuel.
Gurtrunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
571 Gustafva, Palm—Peel Cama & Co.

FROM GALLE.

Madge Wildfire, Murray.

FROM CHINA.

410 Canada.
932 St. Bernard, Mason—Ruttonjee Eduljee, Req. Mar. 12

FROM SINGAPORE.

375 Favorite, Rendall. April 16
677 Kensington, Tulloch.

FROM CALCUTTA.

934 Arbostlian. March 5
399 Artiklos.
1118 Astronomer. April 8
Axelia Brown.
432 Bengal, Rosse.
469 Carobel—Devereux.
City of Palaces.
1037 Chatsworth, Jucker.
883 Comete, Dubreuil—Montanlord and Tallada. April 23
906 Coringa, Wilson.
1056 Day Dream.
819 Fathey Shah Allum. March 24
1323 French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Fathalol Aziz.
477 Good Success, MacGregor. March 10
1444 H. C. Kidston, Jinman. April 15
Indian.
637 J. W. Brockman.
400 Jadelmann, Grant.
453 Johanna—A. H. Husche & Co. March 13
560 Jehangheer, McDermott. April 19
1231 King Arthur, Marshall.
800 Lady Canning. Feb. 25
Merle Blanca.
North West.
994 Portland.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
602 Ruby Castle.
698 Schah Jehan.
976 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.
1031 Speedy.
363 Teaser.
874 Tinto.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. March 19
1089 Tiomderoga. March 9
Turkey Feb. 6
1286 Timoor Shah, Dodd.
245 Western Empire. April 1

FROM MAULMAIN.

1199 Baden, (s) Stilson.
1050 Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Naunyth & Co.
1100 Schah Zhadia—Iron Ship Company.
Venila, Lock.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Nusaur Mussod.
Prism—J. W. Wright.

MADRAS

DEPARTURES.—May 15, Barque *Alice Ritson*, Gadd, to London via Pondicherry: Barque *Helen Wallace*, T. Stanton, to Liverpool: May 16, Barque *Robert Barbour*, J. Erskine, to Mauritius via Tuticorin: Steamer *Orissa*, C. F. Cameron, to Calcutta via Northern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight.....	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	255 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	78 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	237 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	160 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	9¼ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4¼ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank		.....	[nominal. 18 pr. ct.
East India Bank ...		.....	11 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
4 A Shares...	6,000	430	
4 B Shares...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares...	6,000	.....	
2 Peere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 pm.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.....	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	[nominal.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
Home and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 425 pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	350	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co...	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	5¼ per ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
,, Loan 1835-36 ...	...	95
,, Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
,, Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	...	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus.....	,, 220
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf.....	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (20th May 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.).....	Rs. 590 to 595
New Dhollera,(ready.).....	,, 580 to 585
New Bhownuggur, (ready.).....	,, 585 to 595
New Oomrawttee	,, 528 to 540
New Dharwar Sawgined	,, 530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggar	,, 515 to 520
New Veraval	,, 510 to 515
New Khandeish	,, 525 to 530
New Poratchee	,, 540 to 560
New Accote	,, 520 to 522
New Mangalore.....	,, 630 to 635
New Hinghingant	,,
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450 to 1,470.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 5 14 to 6
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 34.
Niger	,, 33 to 34.
	,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ...2s. 0¾d. do.
One ,, ,, ...2s. 0¼d. do.

On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may require Bankers' Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also procure and grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Deposits cannot be lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Branch is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £200) as 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
Three ,, ,, ...2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ...2s. 0¾d. do.
One ,, ,, ...2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.

On Demand (Head Office) .....2s. 0¼d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London, and China, or order.

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. ,,
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 2 months..... ..... 9 per cent. per annum. Par.
Do. 3 do. .... 8 ,, ,,
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

To be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On securing Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 21st May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¾d. ,,
Sight.....2s. 0¼d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do..... ,, 2-61 ,, ,,
Sight..... ,, 2-55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

ANY further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

H. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KUKRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, On Demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Accounts, or modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of each party or firm to whom the remittances are to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... ...10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest bblance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

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